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# A METHOD FOR ENABLING MULTIPLE CONCURRENT SUBPROCESS HANDLING ON A SYSTEM USING A GLOBAL PROCESS

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to computer systems, and more specifically to multiple concurrent subprocess handling on systems employing global processes using a communications protocol that does not require data serialization or deserialization.

## Related Art

To understand the present invention, one must first understand the relationship between a global processes and its subprocesses. Consider the case where a global process is accessed by a variety of client or user processes. When the global process needs to analyze user-specific data for a variety of such users, it does so by way of a subprocess. In a concurrent subprocess system, many subprocesses of a single global process are simultaneously active.

Locales in a Unix environment provide a practical example of global processes and subprocesses. A locale defines a set of language conventions by relative to language territory and code set combinations. These conventions include information on character classification, case conversion, date and time representation, monetary symbols, and numeric representations. One can think of locales, as including all the information necessary to communicate relay information in a given language. Thus, one sometimes speaks of locales in terms of region or language, such a Dutch locale or a Japanese locale.

**ANSI-C is a version of the C programming language that adheres to standards**

0 set forth by the American National Standards Institute. The Portable Operating System Interface for Unix (POSIX) is a standard that defines operating system devices. A common conglomeration of these standards is known as the ANSI-C/POSIX standard. This standard utilizes a global locale environment. What this means is that each process or task is bounded to a single global locale.

5 A system having a global locale environment is illustrated in Figure 1, which illustrates a server system 100. The system 100 includes a central processing unit 102; a primary memory 104, such as a random access memory, for program execution; and a secondary memory 106, such as a disk, for storing programs and data that are not immediately needed for execution. Contained within memories 104, 106 are an  
10 operating system 108 that utilizes a global locale. Also pictured is the kernel 110, which is the core of the operating system 108.

The kernel 110 has a single process for each differing locale, 150, 152, 154, and a single process for each differing user or client, even if that client utilizes the same locale 156, 158, 160. These single processes 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160 are created regardless of the amount of processing functionality they share. That is, the processes' instructions could be 90% locale-independent and largely functionally similar to each of the other processes. Nevertheless, these separate processes must be created under a global locale standard, such as ANSI-C/POSIX. Unfortunately, each such process consumes precious computing resources: memory, which is directly consumed, and processing power, which is indirectly consumed when many processes occupy substantial amounts of memory.

In contexts such as this and others, past techniques have attempted to serve concurrent subprocesses using a variety of communication techniques, such as remote procedure calls and remote method invocations. These methods are limited, however,  
25 because they require the serialization and de-serialization of all data, including pointers used between the processes and subprocesses. This is costly in terms of processing time. The present invention provides a better way.

#### INVENTION SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present invention provide methods and systems for

0 enabling multi-subprocess handling on systems employing a global or master process.  
In a preferred embodiment, a virtual memory separator interfaces with a master process  
and an operating system kernel. This separator utilizes the master process in  
conjunction with user-specific processes to enable concurrent subprocess handling.  
The virtual memory separator maps each user-specific process so that it virtually  
5 overlays the master processes' address space. In a preferred embodiment, this  
mapped user-specific process is partially empty because it contains only the data and  
coding to perform user-specific operations. When user-specific instructions are  
encountered in the master process, processing is transferred to the user-specific  
process. Data is efficiently transferred because each user-specific process has an  
10 interface that is identical to its master process: because the subprocesses virtually  
overlay the addresses of the master process, there is no need to serialize and de-  
serialize data, including pointer information. As such, the present invention provides  
for high performance communications in concurrent subprocess environments.

#### **BRIEF DRAWING DESCRIPTIONS**

The accompanying drawings illustrate embodiments of the invention that will  
enable those skilled in the art to make and utilize the invention. In fact, these drawings,  
when considered with the written disclosure, will enable those skilled in the art to  
modify these embodiments in a manner that does not depart from the spirit and scope  
of the invention.

Figure 1 depicts a prior art computer system.

Figure 2 depicts a computer system in accordance with a preferred embodiment  
of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a conceptual illustration of interactions between a master process  
and its concurrent subprocesses in a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

25 Figure 4 is a flowchart illustrating steps used in an embodiment of the present  
invention.

Figure 5 is a conceptual illustration of interactions between a master process  
and its constituent concurrent subprocesses in an alternate preferred embodiment of  
the present invention.

0 Figure 6 depicts a computer system that provides for multiple subprocess handling on a system using a global process in accordance with an alternate preferred embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. It is understood that the invention is not limited to these embodiments, as the teachings contained herein will enable others to modify these embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention encompasses all such modifications that are described by the appended claims and their equivalents.

### Overview of The Detailed Description

10 The preferred embodiments of the present invention enable a global process system to operate as concurrent, multiple subprocesses. In part, the detailed description that follows illustrates preferred embodiments that employ the present invention in a global locale environment. Those skilled in the art will appreciate, however, that the invention is not limited to locale-based embodiments. On the contrary, this disclosure will enable those skilled in the art to create versions of the invention that relate to a variety of master process/subprocess technologies.

20 The structure of the disclosure is as follows: A computer system embodying preferred embodiments of the present invention is discussed. See Figure 2. An illustration of a concurrent locale system as practiced in a preferred embodiment is next described. See Figure 3. The disclosure continues with a detailed explanations of processing steps of in a preferred embodiment. See Figures 4A, 4B. Next an alternate preferred embodiment, one using adaptive virtual memory separation, is described. See Figures 5, 6.

### Figure 2: Computer System

25 A computer system that enables concurrent locales in a global locale computer system is illustrated in Figure 2. This embodiment illustrates a system 200 that includes a client computer 202 connected to a server computer 204 via a network 206.

The client system 202 includes a standard array of components: a central

0 processing unit 208; a user interface 210, which typically consists of a keyboard, a  
mouse, and a monitor; a modem 212, a primary memory 214, such as a random access  
memory, for program execution; and a secondary memory 216, such as a disk, for  
storing programs and data that are not immediately needed for execution. Contained  
within memories 214, 216 are an operating system 218 that contains instructions and  
5 data for managing the computer's resources and a client program.

Like the client system 202, the server system 204 contains a CPU 222 and an  
operating system 224 stored in its primary and secondary memories 226, 228. In this  
embodiment, the operating system contains a kernel 230 that uses a global locale  
system, such as that defined by the ANSI-C/POSIX standard. Those skilled in the art  
10 will appreciate that the invention is not limited to any particular operating system.  
Indeed, while a valuable aspect of the preferred embodiment is that it can extend global  
locale systems to concurrent locale systems, the preferred embodiment can run on any  
operating system that has memory mapping capabilities. Interacting with the kernel  
230 is a virtual memory separator 232, which can contain an adaptive virtual memory  
separation component 234. In one preferred embodiment, the virtual memory  
separator 232 interfaces with an unmodified ANSI-C/POSIX compliant kernel. Since  
the kernel 230 has not been modified, the virtual memory separator 232 is highly  
portable. This adaptive virtual memory separation component is explained in detail  
with reference to Figures 5, 6.

### Figure 3: Conceptual Illustration of Concurrent Locales

Two conceptual illustrations of concurrent locales as practiced in a preferred  
embodiment are illustrated in Figure 3. A process is said to be virtual memory  
separator-enabled when it accesses the virtual memory separator to complete its  
constituent subprocesses. The VMS-enabled process allocates memory for a master  
process 302, which interacts with the kernel 230 and performs the non-locale  
25 dependent operations. The VMS-enabled process also creates subprocesses, each of  
which the virtual memory separator maps in a largely empty virtual process space. As  
illustrated, the subprocesses are locale-specific processes for a variety of locales. The  
separator maps a locale-specific process for each desired locale: e.g., one for Russian

0 304, one for French 306, and one for Spanish 308. As shown, these locale-dependent  
processes 304, 306, 308 are mapped to perfectly overlay the addresses of the master  
process 302. Thus, the virtual addresses of the locale-dependent processes mirror the  
virtual addresses of the master process. As such, the respective addresses for the  
locale-specific subprocess 310 of the master process 302 correspond to those of the  
5 locale-specific subprocess 312, 314, 316 of the locale-dependent processes 304, 306,  
308. When the master process 302 encounters the locale-dependent operations 310,  
program execution is transferred to the desired locale via a respective communication  
channel 318, 320, 322, 324.

For example, if a Russian and a French thread of a particular master process  
10 302 are running, the data necessary to perform locale-dependent operations is  
transferred via the respective communication channels 318, 320, 322. Since the  
locale-specific processes 304, 306, 308 share an identical interface with the master  
process 302, and since they are mapped to virtual memory locations identical to those  
of the master process 302, the preferred embodiment accomplishes this communication  
without serializing and de-serializing data. Once the locale-dependent processes 304,  
306 have the data, the subprocesses 312, 314 perform the locale-dependent  
operations. After is done, data is returned to the master process 302 via the respective  
communication channels 318, 320, 322.

A conceptual illustration of concurrent locales having multiple users in a  
preferred embodiment is shown in the lower portion of Figure 3. Five clients or users  
are illustrated: three utilize French locales 353, 358 360, one utilizes a Russian locale  
354, and one utilizes a Japanese locale 356. In this visualization of the preferred  
embodiment, the virtual memory separator swaps in the desired locale-dependent  
subprocesses 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 as needed. This illustration highlights that the  
25 preferred embodiment can accommodate multiple users having the same locale, i.e.,  
the illustrated French users 352, 358, 360. For example, the French client represented  
by block 352 would often need different data processed than the French client  
represented by block 360. When one considers that this data could take a variety of  
phones, such as a string represented addressing or billing information, binary data, or

0 a keystroke event, one appreciates why this is the case.

Figure 4: Virtual Memory Separator Flowchart

1 The processing steps used in a preferred embodiment of the present invention to  
enable concurrent locales in a global locale system is illustrated in Figure 4. The  
process begins when a user, such as client program 220, outputs data, such as a  
5 string, binary data, or a keyboard or mouse event, to the master process on the server  
side (step 402). If this data is from a new user, the separator maps a new locale-  
dependent process to the same address as the VMS-enabled master process (steps  
404, 406, 408). Else, processing continues directly in the master process, which  
performs locale-independent operations (step 410). When locale-dependent  
10 operations are encountered in the master process, those operations are executed in  
the subprocesses of the respective locale-dependent processes (steps 412, 414). For  
example, if a thread belonging to a Spanish client encounters locale-specific  
subprocesses of the master process, program control is transferred to the Spanish  
locale-dependent process. Data is shared via the previously described communication  
15 channel and there is no need to serialize the data due to the identical interfaces shared  
by the master and locale-dependent processes and the identically mapped virtual  
addressing. Once the locale-dependent subprocess has the necessary data, the  
locale-dependent operations are performed in the respective locale-dependent  
subprocess. When the dependent operations are completed, control is returned to the  
20 master process (step 414, 416, 418). In this manner, processing continues until  
complete. Upon completion, the virtual memory separator returns data to the user  
(steps 418, 420).

Figure 5: Conceptual Illustration of Concurrent Subprocesses  
using Adaptive Methodology

25 A conceptual illustration of concurrent locales in an alternate embodiment of the  
present invention is shown in Figure 5. The illustration is similar to the embodiment  
previously described in that it utilizes a master process 502 that interacts with user-  
dependent processes 504, 506 that are mapped over the master process by the virtual  
memory separator. As mentioned above, these user-dependent processes 504, 506

0 could be locale-dependent or part of another master process/subprocess scheme, such  
as those prevalent in service daemons. The embodiment differs from that described  
above in that it creates the user-dependent process "on-the-fly"--that is, when the user-  
specific encoding is encountered. For example, when user-specific encoding 508 is  
encountered in the master process 502, the virtual memory separator creates a  
5 communication channel 510, 512 to transfer data between the master process 502 and  
locale-dependent process 508. The user-specific operations are then completed in the  
subprocess 514. Once that processing is done, control is returned to the master  
process 502. Processing here continues until other user-dependent functionality 516 is  
encountered. When that happens, an additional subprocess is "spun-off": a  
10 communication channel is again opened and the subprocess is created. The  
channel/subprocess 518 can be created in the same mapped user-dependent process  
504, or it 520 can be created in a separate user-dependent process 506. Either  
technique allows for the servicing of subprocesses within a master or global process  
environment. And because the subprocesses are mapped to virtual addresses that are  
identical to the master process and use the same interface as the master process, the  
embodiment avoids the costly serialization/de-serialization processing overhead that  
plagues conventional systems.

#### Figure 6: Adaptive Virtual Memory Separator Flowchart

20 The processing steps used in an alternative preferred embodiment of the  
present invention to enable concurrent subprocesses in a global process system is  
illustrated in Figure 6, which further explains the adaptive concept explained with  
reference to Figure 5. Processing begins when a user outputs data to a VMS-enabled  
master process, where user-independent operations are performed (steps 602, 604,  
606). When user-specific encoding is encountered, the master process creates a user-  
25 specific process that the virtual memory separator maps to a user-specific process  
(step 608, 610). As in the embodiment explained above, the user-specific process  
shares the same interface and virtual addressing with its master process. In this  
embodiment, the user-specific process is largely an empty space--excepting the area  
that contains the user-specific subprocess, which is defined by user-specific



0 instructions. Next, the user-specific instructions are executed in the user-specific subprocess (step 612). When this is done, processing is returned to the master process. Processing continues in this fashion until complete (steps 614, 606, 608, 610, 612), at which point data is returned to client (steps 616, 618).

5 The Spirit and Scope of the Invention is Broad: It is not limited to the described embodiments

The above description will enable those skilled in the art to make numerous modifications to the described embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the claimed invention. Indeed, the chosen embodiments were selected so others could best utilize the invention by making such modifications to tailor the invention to their particular needs. By using the inventive concepts disclosed herein, those skilled in the art will be able to create further such embodiments that, although not explicitly disclosed, are implicitly disclosed by the concepts of the invention. The detailed description therefore should not be read as limiting the invention to the embodiments explained herein.

15 For example, this disclosure illustrated a computer system having a distinct server and client computer. Those skilled in the art will realize that the invention can be practiced on a single computer that uses master/subprocess handling.

Descriptive terms used in the disclosure also do not limit the invention. For example, the terms "master process," "subprocess," "global locale system," "locale-specific process," and "user-specific subprocesses" were all used to help describe preferred embodiments and to provide an enabling disclosure. While helpful for an understanding of the invention, these terms should not be read to limit the invention, as doing so would elevate form over substance: For these descriptive terms do not singularly define any embodiment of the invention, let alone the invention itself.

25 Rather, it is the properties that these terms represent, in conjunction with the entire disclosure, that are important. So long as the inventive properties are being used, it makes little difference what terminology is invoked. For example, although one preferred embodiment explained the invention's use a global locale system, the inventive concepts extend far beyond that area. As mentioned previously, the

embodiments could be extended to a variety of master/subprocess concepts, such as service daemons.

Likewise, although portions of the disclosure referred to the ANSI-C/POSIX standard, those skilled in the art will recognize that the inventive concepts are not constrained to an operating system that adheres to this standard. On the contrary, embodiments can be extended to any operating system that employs memory mapping. Thus, the invention can be used in a variety of operating environments, such as UNIX, MacOS, LINUX, WINDOWS NT, WINDOWS 95/98/2000, the X-Windowing system or any JAVA runtime environment, which refers to the operating environment typified by a JAVA virtual machine and associated JAVA class libraries. JAVA is a registered trademark of SUN MICROSYSTEMS, INC.

The present invention is also not limited to any particular CPU or processing technology. Similarly, although the inventive concepts were described in part as being contained within random access memory and a hard disk, the present invention is not limited to these devices. Those skilled in the art will recognize that these concepts can also be stored and invoked from any media that can store data or have data read from it. Examples of such media include floppy disks, magnetic tapes, phase discs, carrier waves sent across a network, and various forms ROM, such as DVDs and CDs. The present invention anticipates the use of all computer readable media.

Infringement is also not escaped by altering the order of the steps as they appear in the appended claims--for unless explicitly declared otherwise in the claim, the order set forth is of no significance. The invention therefore is not circumvented by alterations in terminology or other modifications that read on the appended claims and their equivalents.